

A MEDICAL METROPOLIS.

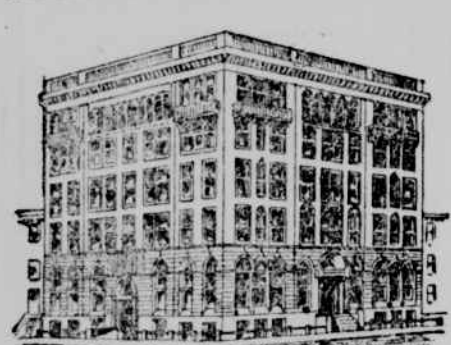
NEW-YORK'S GREAT STRIDES.

NOW THE LEADING CENTRE OF THIS COUNTRY FOR THE STUDY OF THE HEALING ART.

THERE IS LITTLE NEED TO GO ABROAD FOR A MEDICAL EDUCATION—THE OLD WORLD SEATS OF LEARNING MAY BE OVERTAKEN HERE. LONG-FAMOUS INSTITUTIONS OF HIGH STANDING—COLLEGES FOR WOMEN—THE IMPORTANCE OF POST GRADUATE RESEARCH.

It is generally conceded by those who have given the subject attention that the time is not far distant when New-York will be among the first, if not the first, of medical university cities. Its public and private hospitals have assumed magnificent proportions, and the clinics are presided over by men of international reputation. The time was when a physician hesitated about "hanging out his shingle" before he had heard several courses of lectures at Vienna, Paris, Berlin or some other foreign city, and it has been the rule with those who could afford it to take a post-graduate course abroad, as much for the prestige as for the actual benefit which might be derived. This custom has been on the decline for some years, and may cease if the predictions of those who are at the head of the various institutions are realized.

Although the medical schools have advanced in quality and men of acknowledged ability have been connected with them for many years, they would



POST-GRADUATE COLLEGE.

probably not have attracted so many students and would have been less productive of good results if they had not received aid of the most important kind from the Regents of the University of the State of New-York. The Board of Regents was established about a hundred years ago, but until recently its functions were ornamental to a large extent. Since its duties have been increased, and since it has presided over the higher schools of education and supervised the division of the money which is appropriated for educational purposes, it has become a potent factor for good. It has a controlling influence over all the academic schools, and embraces in its scope the medical as well as law, dental and veterinary colleges.

THE STANDARD SET UP.

Dr. Maurice J. Levi, secretary of the Board of Medical Examiners of the Regents, in speaking of the effect of the Regents' work in the medical colleges, says:

Much has been accomplished in the last few years through the influence of the Regents' office in making the State of New-York a recognized authority on matters pertaining to education. Before the Regents' influence was felt medical colleges admitted to the ranks of their students men who were utterly deficient in early training to take the more severe task of professional study. No man could be admitted to a medical college in the State of New-York unless he could satisfy the Regents' office that his attainments at the time of his admission were such as to warrant him in proceeding to the higher work connected with the study of a professional man.

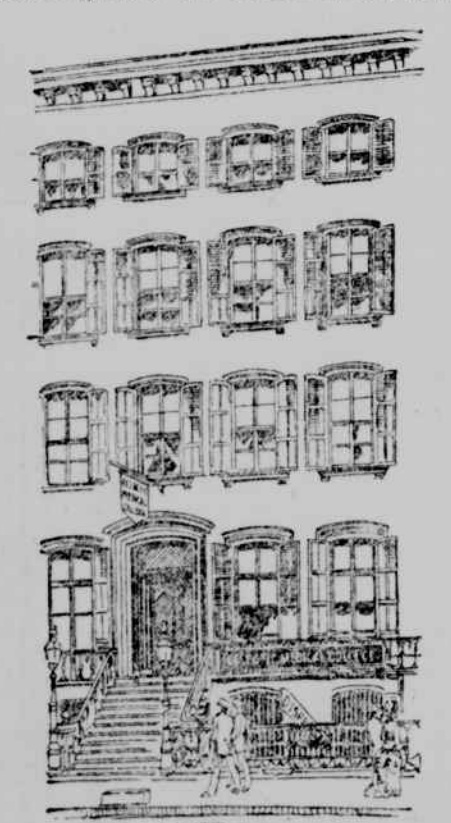
In addition to this feature of pre-professional study, it is now requisite that before being licensed to practise medicine in New-York State a student must have attended at least three full courses of lectures in three different years at a medical school maintaining a satisfactory standard, etc., a standard as high as that maintained by the medical schools in the State of New-York. The degree of doctor of medicine in the State of New-York is no longer a title to practise medicine in this State, but is purely an honorary title. Thus, the medical colleges may grant their graduates medical diplomas, but these medical diplomas are not licenses to practise. State medical boards exist, whose functions are to pass upon the qualifications of those already graduated as doctors of medicine, to see whether their attainments are such as to justify the State in stamping them competent practitioners of medicine. The need of this method (and the management of these licensing examinations is in the control of the Regents' office) is apparent to the fact that more than 50 per cent of those who have applied for licenses all of whom under the old law would have been entitled to practice, were rejected on the ground of being unqualified. The fact of being graduated from a medical college, having for their purpose the welfare of the general public, are such as have challenged the admiration of our sister States, and in consequence New-York State is looked upon as having ideal laws in the matter of education. On the request of the other States the Regents' office is constantly at work framing laws on educational subjects in conformity with existing laws in and for other States in the Union.

The registry list of the Regents' office, which shows the exact standard of every professional and unprofessional institution of learning in the world, is unique, and every such institution is anxious to have its name registered by the Regents of the University of the State of New-York as maintaining a satisfactory standard. It may be safely said that the records of the Regents' office in regard to educational institutions throughout the world are the most complete of any in existence, and that it furnishes the standard of information to letters of inquiry from the remotest quarters of the globe.

Mr. Dewey's managerial ability and Mr. Parsons's brilliant methods are well applied in this work.

DR. ROOSA'S VIEWS.

Hospital and college development, all from the Board of Regents, encouragement in the way of princely bequests from great-hearted, public-spirited citizens and self-sacrificing work on the part of eminent specialists have brought New-York in the



ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

forefront of medical school cities. Professor D. B. St. John Roosa, who has been connected with medical educational institutions for upward of thirty years, says:

New-York City is today not only a centre for medical education for the United States, but for Canada and the West Indies, and as far as the language permits, for South America, while America has contributed largely to its list of students. New-York has made such advances within the last twenty years that Philadelphia, which was formerly considered the medical centre of the United States, can no longer lay claim to equal position. As to Boston, although the advantages offered there are great, they are so limited in comparison with those of New-York that hundreds of students come here from Massachusetts and all the New-England States



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and from Nova Scotia. The reasons for this are many, but one of the chief is that the great hospitals have increased wonderfully in number in the last twenty years, and have added their facilities. They are all freely thrown open to undergraduates and post-graduates. Then we have the post-graduate institutions as to which about 1,200 graduates of medicine come every year to attend lectures instead of going to Vienna and other European universities. The teachers in these post-graduate schools are surgeons and physicians to the great hospitals, and the men who come from country places to hear lectures and attend clinical courses, see and hear more in a

there are two medical colleges for women exclusively.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons was founded in 1857, and in July, 1894, it became, under the authority of the Legislature, a part of Columbia College. The college occupies a group of buildings given by William H. Vanderbilt and members of his family, and by William D. Sloan. They cover thirty contiguous lots directly opposite Roosevelt Hospital. The buildings are known as the Col-



UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

lege Building proper, the Vanderbilt Clinic and the Sloan-Maternities Hospital. Through the recent generosity of Cornelius, William K. Frederick W. and George W. Vanderbilt, the college building has been enlarged to provide additional facilities for anatomical teaching and for practical work in pathology and bacteriology. The clinics are held in Roosevelt Hospital, to which is attached the Syms and Maternity Hospital, the facilities for study, especially in the line of surgery, are spoken of by physicians as unsurpassed. The Vanderbilt Clinic affords study of all kinds of "walking patients," and the Maternity Hospital gives opportunity for thorough study and experience in obstetrics.

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The medical department of the University of the City of New-York was founded in 1841. The college building is directly opposite the entrance to Bellevue Hospital, and the students have all the clinical advantages of that great institution. Besides the building proper, there is the Loomis Laboratory, named for Dr. Alfred L. Loomis. This is equipped with laboratories of materia medica, chemistry and physics, physiology, histology, pathology and bacteriology, and a museum. It contains also special collections of apparatus and materials in each department. General and special clinics are held in Bellevue Hospital and in other New-York hospitals for the benefit of the students. The college has its own dispensary, and its students have free access to that belonging to the hospital across the street.

Bellevue Hospital Medical College was founded about thirty-five years ago. It occupies part of the Bellevue Hospital grounds, and its students enjoy all the privileges for observation and study which that great institution affords. It has a large outdoor poor department, and its students have access to the Carnegie Laboratory, Nos. 338 and 340 East Twenty-sixth-st. The Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New-York, which has a station at No. 314 Broadway-st., equipped a new hospital at Beekman and Scenecent-st., with accommodations for thirty patients, and this institution is open to the students. Graduates and students who have completed one course of lectures are admitted to a two weeks' course in this hospital, where 6,542 cases were treated last year.

The New-York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, at Sixty-third-st. and Avenue A, is a large, well-regulated, popular institution of learning, which has been in existence about thirty-six years, and with which some of the leading homoeopaths of the city are connected. The Flower Surgical Hospital, the gift of ex-Governor Flower, furnishes ample opportunities for the study of practical surgery, and the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, One-hundred-and-eleventh-st., near Fifth-ave., gives the students unusually good means for observing medical and surgical cases among children. There is also a dispensary connected with the college, where many cases are treated daily in the presence of the students.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN.

The Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary is the outgrowth of a woman's hospital. Many women students who could not or did not wish to go to the women's colleges in Philadelphia and Boston went there for observation and instruction. The number became so large that it was deemed advisable to establish a college, and a charter was obtained in 1885. Since then the institution has prospered, and it is now acknowledged as among the best in the country. It has a dispensary, laboratory, library and excellent chemical

facilities. The students have the privilege of attending clinical lectures and surgical operations at the New-York Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Manhattan Infirmary. The infirmary, which is under the management of the professor of surgery, and at the New-York Cancer Hospital, the clinical professor.

Another woman's medical college is a homoeopathic institution at No. 229 East 12th-st. It is known as the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women. The college has been in existence about thirty-three years, and the standard has been raised steadily. The curriculum is in keeping with the plan of the Regents' examinations and the requirements for the matriculation in the State of New-York. The college is connected with the Laura Franklin Hospital and the various homoeopathic hospitals which receive instruction are open to the students of this Woman's College, and an observational ward is connected with the institution, in which all receive practical instruction.

The Eclectic Medical College was chartered in 1860, and has its building at No. 229 East 12th-st. The first commencement exercises were held in Cooper Union February 25, 1867, when Horace Greeley delivered the address to the graduates.

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A NEW FEATURE AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

An important factor in the development of the means for medical research in the City of New-York has been the pathological building which will be erected in connection with St. Luke's Hospital. Its resolution of the managers of the hospital, a movement has been started for the purpose of obtaining an endowment of at least \$20,000 for such department, and special gifts for its equipment will be solicited. In presenting the resolution to the Board, George Macdonald Miller showed that there was a constantly growing interest manifested in pathology on the part of the medical profession and other scientists. It was also held that no adequate opportunity had been afforded in this country for conducting such investigations upon a liberal and methodical scale under the auspices of a large corporation.

It is well known that in surgery and in the use of anesthetics and of antiseptics, wonderful progress has been made by scientists in this country, and those who stand as the promoters of the new pathological section of St. Luke's Hospital believe that with a fully equipped department and with the greatest pathologists at its head, New-York may become the chief seat of learning in that field.

the last ten years, the centre of medical education on our half of the globe.

As an indication of the rapid changes that have taken place in medical affairs here may be stated the fact that sixteen years ago, in one of the large

these is the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New-York; the next is the University Medical College, Bellevue Medical College and the Woman's Medical College.

REQUIREMENTS RAISED.

The standard at the College of Physicians and Surgeons is considered among the highest of the colleges of the United States, and when several years in advance of the other schools, they took this advanced position, the list of applicants for matriculation was increased to such an extent that they were enabled to weed out the weak material by rigid preliminary examinations. These four medical colleges are well known to the public, and they attract only the better class of applicants.

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NEW-YORK POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

Probably the greatest factor in making New-York rapidly to the front as the medical centre of the United States was the establishment here in 1891 of two clinical schools for post-graduate instruction. It was a new movement for the time, and it attracted the attention of the medical profession and the men who founded these two institutions had two objects in view. First, to afford every opportunity to the student of more advanced education of men who had been graduated in the various medical colleges and who, for any reason, had not been able to obtain the clinical experience which they needed to make them proficient in practice, and second, to afford such facilities that physicians would no longer have to go to the expense and waste of time of a tour of the medical centres in Europe, but could find at home in the Western metropolis every advantage for better scientific work.

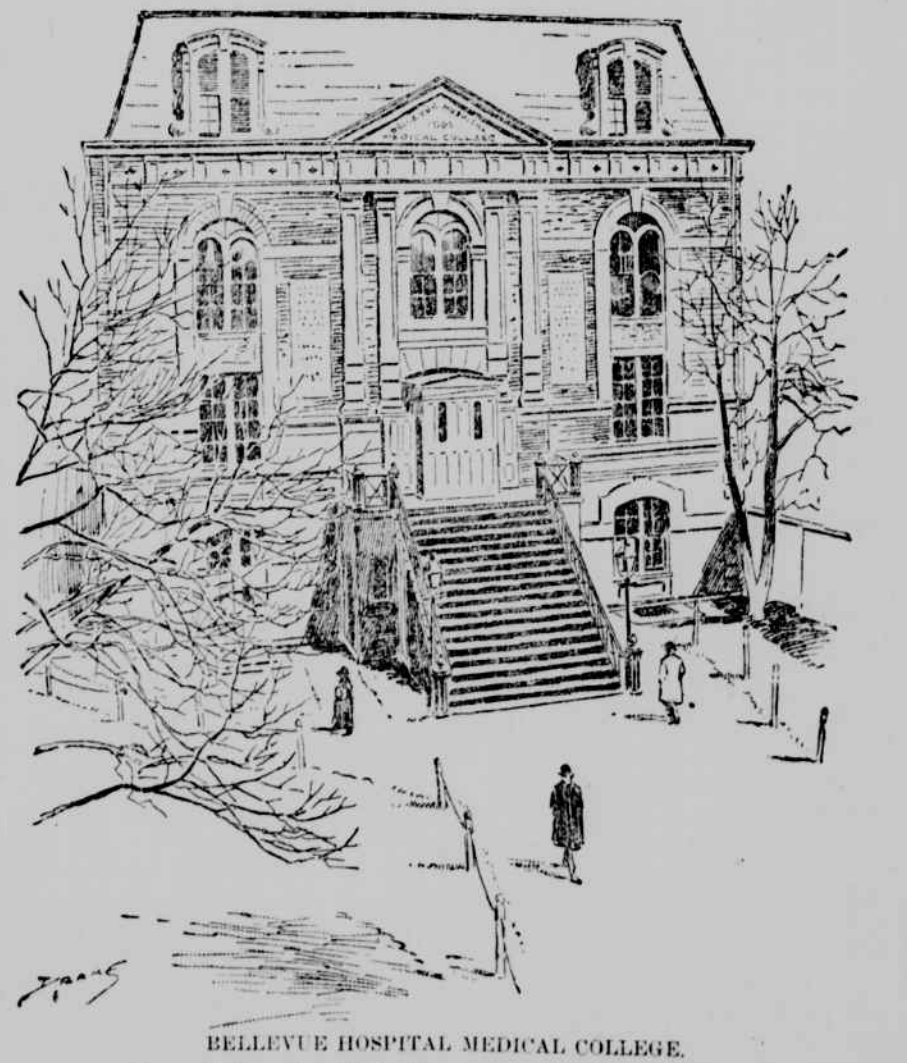
Naturally, these post-graduate schools have been successful. The New-York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and the New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital have attracted in New-York City over 13,000 practitioners from all parts of the world. The teachers are men of wide experience in the department in which they teach, most of them specialists, and give much time and attention to public demonstrations.

A POPULAR FALLACY.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"That notion is a bigger fool notion in the world," said young Fullback, pulling on his padded trousers, "than this idea that football is a danger." The danger, these reports about boys getting hurt, he continued, "are his shinglers and fastening them on securely." "All the time exaggeration, and half the time they're made out of the whole cloth. A fellow simply can't get injured in a game," he proceeded, stuffing a quantity of wadding about his hip bones and around his shoulders. "Unless he just wants to injure himself and does it on purpose. Now I've been in a dozen games this year—here he strapped his hip guard around his head—and with the exception of a black eye now and then, and one or two fingers dislocated, or something like that, I haven't had the slightest injury."

Here the young man put on his nose guard and mouth protector, and shortly afterward went forth to engage in a harmless little game of football.



BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

and may give to the world discoveries which will rival those of Jenner, Pasteur and Koch.

The completion of this department will add materially to the standing of New-York City as a medical university city.

St. Luke's pathological department was originally proposed to be a school of pathology, but a place where scientists may delve and search and study, and by means of every known device, bring to light new secrets for the benefit of the human family. Since the project has been broached many members of the medical profession have advanced the institution of a pathological school in connection with the department, so that the student as well as the advanced scientist may have the benefits of the institution.

CHANGES IN SIXTEEN YEARS.

Dr. John A. Wyeth, in speaking of New-York's claim for prominence as a seat for medical learning, said:

New-York City is not becoming the medical centre of the Western Hemisphere, for the simple reason that it is already recognized as such and has been for

pay his own expenses and live out of the hospital for the first six months of service. Twenty-eight graduates applied for the privilege of standing the competitive examination for these four places.

With the last twenty years the standard of medical education has been raised in each of the medical schools in this city, and whereas in former years a diploma was issued to a student who had attended only two courses of lectures from four to five months each, without any preliminary examination as to his fitness for becoming a medical student and practitioner, now strict preliminary examinations are held and four years of study at one of the medical colleges is demanded.

This happy result has been achieved in part by the general desire of the medical profession at large to advance with the spirit of the age in which they live. In order to accomplish this, they have aided in the organization of the excellent institution known as the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New-York, to which full power has been granted by the Legislature to act as an overseer of all the medical schools of the Empire State.

There are in New-York four excellent medical schools teaching scientific medicine. The oldest of

A CHRISTMAS MORNING RACE. —FIVE ALPHAS.